

who are conscious that they can prove their freedom, never run away. Those who were slaves, left the place and staid away for some time.

Who not know the Southern States where cruel treatment to slaves is not punished. A man there who shed the blood of a black is stigmatized, unless he can prove that he did it in self-defence. The law of the Southern States, with which I am familiar, gives the master power to inflict moderate punishment only when necessary. But when a master kills his slave, he is in the same manner amenable as if he had shed the blood of a free-born citizen. Since the act of Congress, though a man can obtain the assistance of the United States officers, still he is not bound to ask it. If a master comes into your State after a slave without a process, you have only to inquire whether he has authority. The Constitution gives him the same right in this State as he would have in his own; but he must seize the slave without violence to others, or committing a breach of the peace.

If people will harbor fugitive slaves, who are said to come from Maryland—if they will employ these persons, to the exclusion of white labor, they have no right to say that his feelings have been outraged by the master coming after his slave at midnight. For what was the organization, which we have spoken of, made? To conceal the negroes, or to resist any lawful attempt to recover fugitive slaves? What did the blacks do? Was their organization merely to protect freedom? The song which they sang, when marching forward was, "We are free, we are free."

The gentleman for the defence wanted to know whether one hundred and fifty men, headed by a miller, wearing a felt cap, could "flee" against the United States? Fifty men could levy war against the United States, because if these fifty men can successfully resist the law in Philadelphia, the same number can do it in New York, or in Baltimore, and other cities, and thus the laws would be rendered nugatory. If there be preconcerted action by fifty men to nullify the Act of Congress in the town of Strasburg, it may be in the next town, and so extend all over the Union. It is not necessary that an army should be mustered, to constitute the "levying of war." Chief Justice Marshall says, that persons may commit treason without having a single instrument of arms among them.

I might admit the proposition being new, that if a small party were assembled for the purpose of resisting the particular slaves of Mr. Gorsuch, one of love for them, and not for the purpose of nullifying any law of the Government, then, perhaps, it might not be treason. Is the defendant to be acquitted because he was not seen at the meetings? You may infer from his action on the ground, that he was connected with the party for treasonable purposes. If his appearance at the bars was the first introduction he had to the party—had he never raised an arm, but encouraged them by words or gestures—had he sucked in with his mother's milk, the love of slavery—and were he without the least taint of what we call fanatical abolitionism upon his soul or mind, still he is as guilty, morally and legally, as if he devised, concocted and originated the whole affair. That is treason as defined by law.

When one word from him, a white man, one gesture would have saved the life of the hind, as I do here, I will say that I expected that she would have been treated courteously. She has been charged with distorting the blood of the innocent, when she has been thirsting only for the pure, undiluted fountains of justice. Her first son was coldly murdered in this State. Her second (Mr. Gorsuch) has been immolated here also, by a fanciful fiction who threaten the perpetuity of this Union. We are here not as Pennsylvanians or Marylanders, but as Americans. The jury is not to be influenced by insinuations to the State of Maryland. I am here for my State, and say, "Thrice is he armed, who hath his sword just." I am here for justice only. Maryland stands before you for her rights and stands undaunted.

I shall address myself to the Court on the points of law. In Wharton's State Trials, pages 176 and 182, it is laid down by the Supreme Court, that if persons combine to resist a law, though they be ignorant of the existence of said law, they are guilty of treason. In the trial of Fries, Judge Case decided it is not necessary that military weapons be used in order to make out a case of treason. By the overt act I understand, levying war. It must be made out by two witnesses. I will suppose a case—an insurrection occurs, a battle is fought, one man is arrested, and the commission is found upon him. Only one man sees him commit the overt act. Would it be possible to discharge him on that account?

To show the interest of the party, I refer your Honors to the Public vs. Martin Ist Dolles, 83 which says—when a man is actually levied, any person present, aiding, abetting or assisting, is as guilty as if he had been an original party to the fight. That is, his complicity may be proved from a number of words which he may have uttered of an inflammable character.

I now call your attention to the character of the conspirators. It is no more competent for a company of blacks to assemble for the purpose of resisting the laws, than for a company of white persons.

If the law says that the owner may get his property, I hold that any combination to prevent the same is treason. If persons stand by and see a party resisting those who are legally authorized to make the arrest, and did not assist in the prosecution of the law when asked, they were guilty of treason.

I do not know that I can add any more on the law of the case; for your Honors understand the matter fully, having carefully examined the law of treason.

Mr. Brent here concluded, and was followed by J. M. Read.

TWELFTH DAY.

John M. Read, Esq., then commenced his remarks to the jury in behalf of the defendant. He said they had just heard a very long and able speech from the prosecution, but he was surprised to hear the gentleman from Maryland declare that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional; that a law which had been made by them (the South) and for them, was really no law at all, but that a slave-owner might come into this State, and seize and carry off his slave by force, and without warrant of any kind.

Mr. Brent asked to explain. He said he had got made any statement which could be con-

strued into an assertion that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional.

Mr. Read—I know the Attorney General of Maryland, whom I am proud to call my friend, did not intend to say so; but he said that the slaveholder could enter the house of any Pennsylvanian, in day or night, by the sole authority of the Constitution, without authority from a commissioner or a judge, and without even a power of attorney, if the master was present. Now, gentlemen, if this be law, then I say that Pennsylvania is not a State that will long sustain the compromises which have been made between the North and the South within the last eighteen months. There are two sides to every compromise; and if this is the mode in which the South understands the Fugitive Slave Law, I am sure this State will not consider itself bound to acquiesce in its provisions.

What, gentlemen, are we to be told that a slaveholder can come into our houses at any time, and arrest by violence and carry off a man whom he may call a slave, without warrant or authority? No. Had I been present when this outrage was perpetrated at Chamberlain's, I should have acted as some of the gentlemen in the South frequently do—shot the scoundrels on the spot who came to kidnap the man in such a mode. We are asked why the perpetrators of this outrage are unpunished? Why, who will prosecute such ruffians? If a farmer attempts it, his barn is at once destroyed by fire; if any one attempts it, he is liable at all times to violence and personal injuries.

We have had a long lecture from the gentleman from Maryland on the subject of our deportment to the South and the stability of the Union. Thank Heaven, gentlemen, the Union does not depend upon the opinion of a few politicians, a few slaveholders, or a few capitalists. Its permanency rests upon the sovereign people, with whom it had its origin; and so long as they are sound, we need not fear for its stability.

In Pennsylvania, we regard everyman, white or black, as a freeman, until the contrary is proved by due course of law. In Maryland, every man who has the least shade of black in his complexion is deemed to be a slave. If a free negro goes into that State, he is put in jail; and, if he cannot pay the fine and jail fees imposed upon him, he is sold into perpetual slavery. This is the difference between us; and have we nothing to complain of at the hands of our Southern brethren?

I remember a case of a requisition for a notorious kidnapper, who seduced a negro born in New Jersey into Maryland, and had him there sold into slavery. This was before the time my learned friend was Attorney General.

Mr. Brent.—Who was it, sir?
Mr. Read.—Thomas McCrea, as great a scoundrel as can be found in the State; but he was not given up. And have the Southern States themselves no laws upon the subject—no acts of Assembly by which they permit a slaveholder to arrest a black man without warrant or authority, or a mere claim that he is a slave? They have. And is not this a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law? Is not this a violation of the Compromise? It is not the law, gentlemen, as understood here, that a man may disregard the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, and seize his slave wherever he may find him, and enter any man's house to do so, without a warrant, supported by oath. If a man attempts to carry out the provisions of the Constitution in this way here, he is a kidnapper, and exposes himself to the dangers of being resisted as such.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Tuesday, December 9.—The trial of Hanaway was resumed this morning, and Mr. Read continued his argument for the defence. He traced the various alterations that had taken place in the laws of treason, in England, from the time of the Saxon invasion down to the present, and commented upon the numerous conflicting opinions that had been given by judges, as they were governed by or acted independently of the Crown. So various had the statutes become, that it was not difficult to bring every offence within the charge of treason. Thus, for instance, the writing of a sermon that had never been preached was sufficient to bring the author within one of the statutes, and did actually subject him to torture to force from him a confession. All these statutes, except that of Edward III, were abolished by Queen Mary. Queen Elizabeth having been subjected to numerous combinations to deprive her of the crown, special acts were passed to meet such cases, making it treason merely to conspire to change the religion of the country. None of the antiquated cases, cited by the prosecution, were considered law by Mr. Read.

He quoted the Birmingham riots, the Bristol riots, the Chartists riots, and the Rebecca riots in Wales, to show that in all these cases the judges held that there could not be treason without an insurrection or rebellion, although in some of these cases the parties were only tried for riot. He next turned his attention to United States treason cases; Shay's rebellion, the whiskey insurrection, and Fries's case, were actually levying war upon the Union, and were put down with military force. Yet so both were the authorities to push the law of treason in this country, that only in Shay's case were any persons punished with death. In the case of Burr, Chief Justice Marshall held that there could be no treason without an actual insurrection. Mr. Read spoke up to the hour of adjournment, without concluding.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—John M. Read, Esq., resumed his argument this morning in behalf of the defence.

Mr. Read showed that the conduct of the people in the neighborhood had been greatly misrepresented by the witnesses of the prosecution.

He then referred to and answered the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland in re-

gard to the duty of the citizens of a free State in contributing to the capture of runaway slaves. He said the gentleman had mistaken the temper and misunderstood the character and position of our people, when he indulged in his long and severe lecture upon them.

He said we were not situated like citizens of the South. We felt secure in our homes, and could turn out in defence of our country, to resist an enemy, or suppress an insurrection, leaving the protection of our homes and firesides to the women, without apprehending any danger from a domestic and servile adversary. We were not compelled to forbid the reading of the Bible by any of our people, or to forbid their instruction in letters. We had no laws to authorize one man to beat another immoderately, or to whip women. We had no laws to forbid the wearing swords as dangerous weapons, or to prohibit the sale of powder and ball to any man, or any color, or of any extraction. We permitted every one to have arms, to bear arms, and to use arms, with the proper limits of legal propriety; we had public schools for the general instruction of the people, where the child of the poor man stood on an equal footing with the child of the rich; every man's home is held sacred, and is secure, and the rights and duties of the domestic relations are guarded and enforced by the law, and maintained with all the moral sanctions of a correct public opinion.

He then gave an interesting and instructive history of the Constitution, and particularly of the great slave question, showing that almost the first effort of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, and others, after the independence of the country had been achieved and settled, was to suppress and abolish the slave trade. He showed that in 1808 it was declared "piracy," punishable with death, for an American citizen to steal a negro from the coast of Africa, to make him a slave; and asked what was the difference between that crime and the offence of coming from Maryland into this State, and kidnapping a freeman, and carrying him into slavery? Why, in the latter case the crime is tenfold greater.

He said, that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, every eminent man in Virginia was in favor of gradual emancipation. He strenuously opposed the slave trade. South Carolina could not sustain herself even in a union with other Southern States, and Charles Pinckney therefore recommended a union with the sister States on account of their navy.

Maryland had not kept her faith; she had sent her sons into Pennsylvania to take away free negroes, under the plea that they were fugitives from justice. He did not suppose she would come here with her prejudices to attempt to convict a white man of treason by the testimony of blacks. The evidence of twenty blacks in Maryland, if against a white man, would go for nothing. Mr. Lee had said that all the plagues of the North, such as the Hessian fly, the small pox, the Circuit Court system, and universal suffrage, find their way into the South from the coast.

Mr. Read asked what sort of justice was to be expected from men who breathed such an atmosphere as that. He alluded to the recent riots in New Orleans, the Boston riots, and the Philadelphia riots in 1844, and said it was not supposed that either of them were treason; but the riot in Baltimore, in 1842, when the jail was stormed and a person killed, and the post office stoned, was treason, and yet the parties were only tried for riot and murder. He concluded by a complimentary notice of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Stevens declined speaking, as he did not think the case warranted it, but would, however, call the attention of the court to the case of Horne Tooke, in which it is held that the officers are bound to show that the object in making the arrest was a lawful one.

Mr. Cooper followed for the prosecution, and spoke up to the hour of adjournment without concluding. He divided his argument into three propositions: 1st. That in treason there are no accessories. 2d. If, in committing a trespass, felony follows, all are guilty as participants. 3d. That, in preventing Mr. Gorsuch from getting his slave, he was guilty of a trespass; and the practical question is, was Hanaway there in such a way as to prevent the arrest of the slave?

THIRTEENTH DAY.

ACQUITTAL OF CASTER HANAWAY.
Tuesday, Dec. 11.—Mr. Cooper finished his argument for the prosecution, in the case of Hanaway.

Charge of Judge Grier.—Judge Grier, after complimenting the jury upon the patient attention they had given the case, said that the prisoner had a right to require of them that they would not allow the atrocity of the offence or the horror they had of it to cause them to forget their duties to him, and convict him without full and satisfactory proof of his guilt. That the Government, also, while it could not desire the sacrifice of an innocent man, for the purpose of a public example, had a right to demand of them a fearless, unflinching discharge of their duty.

He said, without intimating any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar, it must be admitted that the testimony in this case has clearly established that a most horrible outrage upon the laws of the country had been committed.

All this has been done in open day—in the face of a portion of the citizens of this Commonwealth, whose bounden duty it was, as good citizens, to support the execution of the laws without any opposition on their part—without any attempt at interference to preserve the peace; and who, if they did not directly encourage or participate in the outrage, looked on and saw it being committed. These, I say, are facts established in this case beyond contradiction.

The reason why in 60 years we had become a great and powerful nation, happy and pros-

perous at home, and feared and respected abroad, was, because all here bowed to the supremacy of the law. Pennsylvania was loyal—her fidelity and love to the Union were beyond question; yet, he regretted to say, that the only trials and convictions on record for treason to the United States, had their venue laid within her limits. But, without at present expressing an opinion whether the present outrage is to be classed as riot, murder, or treason, we think it due to the reputation of this Commonwealth to say, that with the exception of a few individuals of perverted intelligence in some small sections, whose moral atmosphere had been poisoned by male and female vagrant lecturers and conventions, no party in politics, no sect in religion, of respectable numbers, can be found within our borders who have viewed with approbation this disgraceful tragedy. It is not in this Hall of Independence that meetings of infuriated fanatics and unprincipled demagogues have been held to counsel a bloody resistance to the laws.

It is not in this city that conventions are held denouncing the Constitution, the laws and the Bible; it is not here that the Pulpit has been desecrated by seditious exhortations, teaching that theft is meritorious, murder excusable, and treason a virtue. The guilt of this foul murder rests not alone on the deluded individuals who were the immediate perpetrators, but the blood taints with even a deeper dye the skirts of those who promulgated doctrines subversive of all morality and all Government.

It was due to the prisoner to say that there was no evidence to show that he had attended any of these convulsions in opposition to the Constitution. He said the indictment charged the prisoner with treason in resisting the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The constitutional provision for the delivery of persons held to service or labor was the law of the land, and binding on every State and individual. It was upon this condition alone that the Southern States accepted the Constitution; and if individuals or Legislatures in the Northern States succeed in thwarting the execution of this law, the South could not be blamed if she seceded from an alliance with open covenant breakers.

The Judge then went on to examine at length the law of treason, and the evidence adduced in the present case. On the question of treason the Judge said that the acts must amount to levying war, before justifying such construction. Without desiring to interfere with the prerogatives of the jury, he said the offence charged did not, in his opinion, amount to treason. He thought the charge of treason had not been sustained against the prisoner, Hanaway.

The jury then retired, and after a brief consultation returned a verdict of "not guilty," in accordance with the charge of Judge Grier.

The United States, upon the rendition of this verdict, immediately abandoned the four other indictments against Hanaway, and the court adjourned.

From the Commonwealth.
Harboring Fugitives.

Mr. Emron:—I see a notice in your paper this morning of a meeting next Monday, to invite Kossuth to come to Boston.

I am surprised at this. Have we not lost money enough already by our sympathy for fugitives? Recollect how the trade of the city suffered last winter and spring by the false philanthropy excited towards Sims. Our losses were immense—variously estimated at \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. I presume I heard twenty merchants swear that we lost that much. The South were so mad they would not come and trade with us. And now we are driving right into the same thing again. Depend upon it, this Kossuth business won't pay. Matchless won't come and buy our things. Paskewitch won't. Underwood won't. The whole South are already bending up their backs, and we had certainly better stop where we are.

I cannot understand the New Yorkers. Hitherto they have caught and sent back to their masters all the fugitives they could—Long, Gardner, Bolding and others. And they say, they made money by it. But now they have changed their policy. They are encouraging, aiding, abetting the biggest fugitive that ever came along. They will make money out of course but I don't see how, especially if they acted in a business-like way in the other cases.

Besides, Kossuth ran away from law, as much as Sims did; and law is law. It is sacred, binding in all cases. It is not becoming in any one to ask whether law is just and right. It is our business to obey—(can't obey the law for labor law though.) We must maintain the law at all events. Kossuth ought not to have sneaked off without the consent of his master—ought now to go back and buy himself. I insist upon it, law is sacred, and must be kept, while it is law. I go "for the law" and the "profits" in all things. MELCHAMT.

Northern Ohio Temperance Convention.

The Cuyahoga County Total Abstinence Society at its last session, adopted a resolution in favor of a Northern Ohio Temperance Convention to be held in Ohio City, on the First Wednesday in January next.

Friends of Temperance, will you not send delegates from all the Counties of Northern Ohio?

Now is the time for prompt decisive and united action among the friends of the cause, and to secure that, is the object for which the Convention was called. Our County quarterly meeting will be held at the same time and place, and probably be merged into the Northern Ohio Convention.

Distinguished speakers from abroad are expected, among others is that distinguished Champion of our cause, S. F. CABLE of Cincinnati.

Editors friendly to the cause please copy. H. M. ADDISON.
Secretary Cuyahoga Co., T. A. S.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOUBTLESS OR A FEARING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets January 4th.

WE issue our paper this week earlier than usual, that the Printers may have the benefit of a leisure and a merry Christmas. Our readers, for whom they have toiled so faithfully, will be the merrier to know that they have it.

MON. J. CABLE will please accept our thanks for the Report of the Patent Office for 1850-51, an interesting and valuable document.

Anti-Slavery Fair.

The Fair, will open in the Town Hall, in Salem, on Wednesday next. Come friends with your donations—come to make your purchases—come with your supplies for the refreshment table. While the crowd is huzzing for the European fugitive, and pouring out hundreds and thousands of dollars to swell the tide of bloody resistance which he contemplates: Let Abolitionists bring their humble contributions to aid the cause which proffers aid to the millions at home who have no ability even to escape.

Relief Society of Cleveland.

Such is the title of an Association recently formed in Cleveland, for the relief of the destitute. They propose a permanent organization, with suitable agents to collect funds, ascertain the condition of the necessitous, and supply their wants. The editor of the True Democrat has some excellent remarks connected with this subject, in which he characterizes the bestowal of money for temporary relief, as "the lowest species of charity."

We think so too. True if men are starving or freezing, they must be fed and warmed; present suffering must be relieved, and present want supplied in this land of abundance. But to trust to incidental charities is to secure the continuance and extension of want, and invite imposition upon the benevolent, besides being a most uneconomical method of distribution. Under this arrangement, those who have means are too often satisfied with a very partial discharge of their obligations, while the recipients feel themselves degraded as the objects of charity.

Charity! Charity! is a word in every body's mouth whether its practice be in their lives or no. It is the grand remedy for all evils, the price of all indulgence, and the sure passport to heaven. He who shall substitute the idea of justice in the popular mind, for the prevalent one of charity, will do an immense service to the world. The mass are engaged in practicing injustice and then remedying the evil by the bestowal of charity.

Charity to the poor—charity to the heathen—charity to the slave—charity everywhere, when ignorance, suffering or want is found, whatever its cause. It thus becomes a cloak for the practice of injustice, and an excuse for perpetuating existing systems of wrong.

The slave asks no charity of any man or any government. He demands only justice. Emancipate him from prejudice and chattelism—place his own body under his own control—give him access to the means of life and knowledge, and he has no need of your charity. There are multitudes who will contribute in charity to buy an absconding slave, who will at the same time give the whole weight of their social, ecclesiastical and political influence, to perpetuate the system which renders the purchase necessary, and which hold millions hopelessly of any escape.

The starving millions of Europe; the unpaid laborers of our own land. The toiling, shivering tenants of our city garrets and cellars, ask no charity. They demand only a just equivalent for labor. Land for the tiller—homes for the laboring homeless, is what justice demands—and which obtained would give independence to the laborer. Charity never looks so far as this. It supplies present wants—imposes dependence for the future, thus enslaving the poor and aggrandizing the rich.

Disfranchised woman asks no pitiful bestowal of charity—she asks not the condescending attentions of gaudy on the protection of charity. These were cheerfully rendered by the barbarism of the "dark ages." She demands only justice.

The bestowal of charity is an assertion of superiority, ungrateful and degrading to the recipient. The rendering and reception of justice is a recognition of fraternity and equality. What mockery of humanity is everywhere presented. The successful in the scramble for wealth and power, taunting their victims by doling out coppers in charity—while wringing dollars from their weary sinews and exhausted mind.

We would by no means be thought to speak disparagingly of efforts such as those proposed in Cleveland. They should exist wherever want demands present supply. It is perhaps the best that can be done. But we would have the benevolent look further. To the removal, if possible, or at least the mitigation of the causes, which induce poverty and want in the very midst of overflowing abundance. Our in-

telligent land and labor reformers are doing something in the right direction. All who are establishing justice are securing this end.

Assault upon the Press.

Judge Grier, several times in the course of the trial of Hanaway, steps quite out of his way, either to gratify his personal spleen, or else present his free will offering upon the subject of slavery. The following passage occurred soon after the opening of the Court on the morning of the 6th inst.:

Mr. Brent stated that before the court for the defence commenced their arguments this morning, he would beg leave to call the attention of the Court to an article in the Pennsylvania Freeman, of Dec. 4, attacking an officer of this Court, in order that that officer might have an opportunity to justify his conduct.

Mr. Read—I know what the gentleman refers to, but I think it scarcely worth while to bring it before the Court.

Judge Grier.—It is calculated to prejudice the defendant it would not be proper.

Mr. Brent.—I have no such intention. I only desire to call the attention of the Court to the article, that the officer charged to have an opportunity of publicly vindicating himself against the attack made upon him.

Judge Grier.—I think I recollect having my attention called to this attack, last evening. The character of that paper, however, is such that its assertions are prima facie evidence of the falsehood of the charge. Its praises would be the worst slander, its censures the best commendations which any man could receive. I sent for the *Massachusetts*, as soon as the article was shown to me, and was assured by him that the charge referred to was utterly groundless.

Anthony E. Roberts, Esq., of the U. S. Marshal referred to in the article in question, stated that the charge implied that he had made some particular favor towards some of the Christiana prisoners, and originated in the simple fact that some of the friends of these prisoners sent him some food, of a more delicate quality than is usually given out, on Thanksgiving day, and having no particular objection, and being asked to superintend the division of the present among those to whom it was sent, he had complied with the request and made the distribution.

The reporter of the *Ledger* would remark that the charge against Mr. Roberts was entirely disproved by every officer connected with the Court conversant of the fact, and that all who knew the heart of that estimable gentleman would deem the explanation given entirely unnecessary. This position, however, renders his justification unnecessary, proper before the community.

As we read the first part of this episode, could but exclaim, "In the name of what has the Editor of the *Freeman* done? To be sure, we never suspected him of doing the ordinance against concealed weapons, but surely he must have committed treason by assaulting the court with bowie knife and revolver; and our blood began to chill with the notion of brother Johnson dangling at a rope's end."

But nursing ourself with courage to proceed, we learn the worst, who can describe our indignation ascertained that the grave offence consisted in a statement that the Marshal had, by request of the donor, Thomas L. Kane, Esq., distributed six turkeys among the prisoners, and had the politeness to accept the invitation of Francis and Lewis, and eat his Thanksgiving dinner at their prison table.

It certainly was out of character for the Marshal to exhibit such evidence of humanity, what has a U. S. Marshal to do with turkey or humanity? His business is to catch rogues and hang traitors, and the exhibition of any indications of mankind are undoubted evidence of disqualification for office. That however, be no mitigation of the *Freeman's* offence.

The Marshal, like a good Christian, actually less, did not design acquainting his letter with the doings of his night, when he had Freeman bludgeoned. It is surely was a mission to make a Judge forget at once duty and truth, and stoop to vituperation and a press which he in the same breath so unworthily of attention.

But we request the reader to make a charitable allowance. The testimony had just been given by Mr. Brent now perceived he had lost his money and his labor; there was no treason—there could be no hanging. The Union had no affinity, and the party hatters on which they relied to hold it together were hopelessly lost. No wonder they forgot their dignity, let "scape their indignation."

The Free Colored People and Slavery.

The relation of the Free Colored People to slaves and their emancipation is fully explained by the slaveholders. Let him who reads the article on our first page from the *Massachusetts* paper. The colored people are a fearful enemies to Slavery, and if possible, number must be diminished. It is not malignity, but cool diplomacy, that seeks expulsion. As dangers thicken around them, efforts for their exile increase in number and vigor. Hence the newborn zeal of the *Massachusetts* and the Fugitive Slave Law, the twin pillars of the expatriation society, is a master stroke of policy. If it fails to return the fugitives, it leaves his most trusty friends.

SURVEILLANCE.—Miss Anna Zerr, a distinguished singer of Vienna, has been expelled from stage and put under the surveillance of the police, because, when in London, she was seen at a concert for the benefit of the Irish rat refugees.

HAD Miss Ann Zerr given a concert for the benefit of American refugees, and afterwards visited Charleston or Savannah, she would have anticipated even more decisive proceedings than those of Vienna. She might not only have anticipated exclusion from the stage, but have been sent to a dungeon or elevation to a scaffold.

THE Ohio CULTIVATOR commences a new volume with the new year. It is a most valuable paper—every worker in the practicalness of life should have it. In Agriculture, Horticulture, in Mechanics and Domestic Economy, it is a choice contribution. Most depended for it is well spent.

From Judge Hanaway on sure, to the able to prove been otherwise it was his his denou Laws.—Con founde negro atics and un have stood a might have a American cit thority for the of the Judge show a will satisfaction a case at a away and his for treason, l tion in the ex ter the penal of the Judge num to stand when the law

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Kossuth was day for Wash Cincinnati de that city—pro light.

Anti-Slavery and Lewis. Fung their work encountering G. W. Putnam Massachusetts with A. J. Gro chusetts.

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DUMB.—The so far as it has papers of Phila comment upon trials.

JOSEPH H. G speakers at the which commended

Kossuth is to February.

Judge Grier.

From Judge Grier's charge, it seems that Hanaway owed his acquittal, in great measure, to the fact that the prosecution was unable to prove him an abolitionist. Had it been otherwise—could they have proved that it was his habit to frequent "Conventions," which denounced the Constitution and the Laws—Conventions addressed by "male and female" lecturers, "by infuriated fanatics and unprincipled demagogues," he would have stood a narrow chance for escape. He might have acquired distinction as the first American citizen ever hung by American authority for treason. The misrepresentation of the Judge—his malignity and bitterness—show a willingness to have done to the full satisfaction of his employers, had the facts in the case at all warranted. And though Hanaway and his fellow prisoners escape death by treason, he seems to have some satisfaction in the expectation that they will yet suffer the penalty of murder. In the estimation of the Judge, it is a heinous offence for a man to stand for the defence of his liberty when the laws declare him a slave.

In the debate now in progress on Foote's resolution in the Senate, Mr. Hale declared that the Supreme Court was the strongest, and would be the final and desperate resort of Slavery; that in his organization it would of necessity sustain the system, and would be faithful to its interests to the last; that freedom had more to fear from the judicial than from the executive or legislative departments of the Government.

The history of the last few months has pointed clearly to the truthfulness of this position. The history of this trial alone evinces it. The Federal Judges seem to have as little regard for their reputation as lawyers as for the principles of justice, which they mock by their charges and decisions. Judge Grier's complacency to the U. S. officers for having imprisoned free citizens on a capital charge, for which there was no foundation, as he himself admits, clearly shows that to him the rights of citizens are as nothing when the interests of Slavery demand the sacrifice.

Kossuth in Brooklyn.

On Thursday last week Kossuth spoke in Henry Ward Beecher's Church, in Brooklyn. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Tickets of admission \$5. Aggregate amount received for admission \$12,000. At the close of Kossuth's speech, Mr. Beecher brought forward some revolutionary relics, which had been originally presented to General Jackson. They were purchased by Bowen & McNamee, for \$1,000, for the benefit of the Hungarian fund.

Kossuth was to leave New York on Monday for Washington. In his reply to the Cincinnati delegation, he promised to visit that city—probably in the course of a fortnight.

Anti-Slavery Lecturers.—Parker Pillsbury and Lewis Ford, are successfully prosecuting their work in New York, and as usual encountering indifference and opposition. G. W. Putnam, who has just returned to Massachusetts from a trip in Maine, is busy with A. J. Grover, in Essex County, Massachusetts.

Priests and Levites.

The Priests and Levites of the present day very closely imitate their predecessors of eighteen hundred years ago. When the poor and the afflicted are to be relieved, they prudently pass by on the other side. These who pour in the oil and the wine upon the wounded, are now often to be found among the Infidels, as formerly among the unsanctified Samaritans.

The sewing women of Cleveland recently held a Fair for the benefit of their common stock Association—an institution by which they hope to save themselves from some of the oppressions of Capital, and thus secure themselves more independence and better wages. The receipts of their Fair were exceedingly meagre. The True Democrat assigns the cause when it says:—

"With a few exceptions we did not notice one of the upper ten, and not a single elder of any leading church, or a single minister of such church attended. Infidels, or those called such, were there, giving freely and working hard. By their fruits ye shall know them."

EMIGRANTS.—We learn from the Pittsburgh Gazette that there are now several hundred emigrants in that city, detained by the closing of the Ohio River, and unable to proceed to their places of destination. They are said to be in a suffering condition. A Corners Inquest was last week held upon the body of one, a female, who died on the way before reaching the city, from exposure to the cold. The following is the verdict of the jury in the case:

"We, the jury in this case, do find that the immediate cause of the death of Anne Foxworth was exposure to the weather, which exposure was caused by the culpable indifference with regard to human life, manifested by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in not providing for the comfort of emigrants more particularly."

The Gazette suggests the call of a public meeting for their relief.

DUMB.—The Pennsylvania Freeman says that so far as it has been observed, not one of the daily papers of Philadelphia has published a single comment upon the proceedings of the treason trials.

JOSEPH R. GIDDINGS was to be one of the speakers at the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Fair, which commenced on Thursday last week.

Kossuth is to return to Europe by the first of February.

Notes from the Lecturing Field.

NEW LYME, Dec. 17, 1851.

DEAR MARIUS:—Your request to correspondents in the last Bugle impels me at once to give you a very brief account of a few of the meetings held by myself within the last few weeks. Former letters have given an account of the meetings held in Dorset, in this county, and the shameful treatment of the people by a few misguided but devoted men. After the exhibition manifested on the visit of Mess. Pillsbury and the Griffins, it was thought best to settle the right of speech in that place as speedily as possible. Accordingly, I held another meeting there a short time subsequent to the above. The meeting was appointed in another part of the town, and threats of the most violent kind made, if we should attempt to speak. One good lady becoming so zealous in the cause as to offer her best feather bed, if it could be used for certain rather ugly purposes. But the meeting convened, and although the men, who had done so much to disturb and threaten, were standing near the door, not a word was spoken or an act done to mar the peace and success of the meeting. It was a peaceful triumph of right over wrong, and the friends left strengthened and encouraged.

I might just mention that both Justices of the Peace in Dorset resigned their commissions—one of them certainly on the ground that he could not obey the Constitution.

A series of meetings were appointed in Genoa county, and as far as the all but impassable state of the roads would permit, were held. The meeting at Hantsburgh, the first held in the town, was deeply interesting, especially on the second evening, when a minister, then on a visit, undertook in the most gentlemanly manner, and with what appeared to me to be the very best of spirit, a defence of Slavery and the Fugitive Law. He seemed to be pretty much of a piece with Moses Stuart in his "Conscience and the Constitution," and was as far as Joseph Barker went—just of his mind about the Bible, and Jesus, and the Apostles; only this minister inferred that because Jesus, &c., did so and so, therefore we are bound to do the same.

The chief grounds of our ministerial friend were first, That the Old Testament evidently allowed some kind of slavery, the buying and selling of human beings to be held and used as property;

That this was under the immediate legislation of God himself; that the parties, many of them sustaining the relation of slaveholder, were the especial favorites of Heaven, and therefore were not sinners.

Second, That slavery of a very bad type existed throughout the Roman Empire at the time of the existence of Christ and the Apostles; that it was impossible to find a single direct saying which Jesus ever uttered against it, and if the Apostles said or wrote anything at all, it was to teach the slave obedience: to love and honor their rightful masters, and to teach the master to be kind and merciful.

He gave it as his decided opinion that if Jesus lived to-day amid the three millions of American chattels, and saw the operations of the Fugitive Bill, he would utter no word of rebuke to either.

I told him I had two answers to his propositions. One, that I differed somewhat with him about the teachings of the Old and New Testaments, and also about the character of Jesus. I did not believe that either God or Christ were the characters represented. I had a better opinion of both. But my other answer was, that if Christ was the man he represented him to be, his character was very deficient, and he certainly did not do his duty. That if he lived now, and could pass the millions of his countrymen in chains—could witness unmoved the terrible man-hunts of this nation, then he was only worthy of a place in the category of Stewarts, Deweys, Rogers and other pro-slavery teachers of the times. Still our friend thought he was right, and said he thought every person in the audience except myself thought so too. Well, we'll try it, said I. So it was put to the vote, when not a soul voted our brother's views of Jesus correct, while the vote of opposition was loud and strong. Our friend's visit was very opportune, and I am sure the people saw that nothing could stand only as it stood on the side of Liberty and Justice, and upheld the principles of eternal right.

My next meeting was at Montville, and would have been largely attended had it not been for the incessant rain that fell during the whole time of the meeting. As it was, quite a goodly number attended, and evidently were quite interested. The meetings were held in the Wesleyan Church, and the Rev. Mr. Hodelkiss, the minister, treated us very kindly. This was the first visit of a "Comeouter" to this place, and of course the minds of the people were filled with awful apprehensions. But at the close, both minister and people asked that the same Gospel might be preached to them again at an early day. Step by step we passed along, unfolding the glorious principles of our Gospel, taking the people with us till not an objection seemed left in existence.

Geauga county is a promising field of labor, and I hope it may not be neglected as it has been. I ought not to pass without making mention of the name of George Waters and lady, who made our stay so comfortable while there, and who, in the midst of rain and snow, rode three miles to meet twice a day, counting that as nothing so that they could help forward the cause of glorious truth.

I have also visited Cleveland, spent part of a day among my old Wesleyan friends, and spoke in the evening at the colored Church. I wanted to say something of this meeting, but must defer it, as also several other meetings we have lately held.

Two weeks since I delivered a discourse on the death of Hannibal Reeves, one of our first and truest friends. He moved to Michigan a year ago, and from there entered the world of

spirits, to renew his labors for the world's redemption.

Last Wednesday and Thursday I held meetings at Andover, the town where we met Mr. Rice a few weeks since. The meetings were held in the Congregational Church at the centre of the town. It is the first time the Church has ever been open for Anti-Slavery. The weather was very severe; still the attendance was far beyond the most sanguine expectation—the second night much larger than the first. The meetings were equal to any in point of interest held this fall or winter. At the close, a vote of thanks for the lectures were given, four new subscribers obtained for the Bugle, and an urgent request that we should return. This was especially gratifying to myself, because I really was afraid, from the letter of brother Warner, that the cause had suffered from my injudiciousness. But it was certainly one of the best, if not the best meeting I ever held in the town.

I wish the Michigan friends to know that if my health will warrant, I shall start for that State immediately after the Fair.

AYE, THE FAIR! Abolitionists, your Fair is about to be held. I hope each will say, I will have something there, and will purchase something there.

A New Patent Improvement in Gates.

Among the Patents issued on the 2nd of December, was one to Mr. Enoch Woolman, of Damascusville, Ohio, for a very ingenious invention for opening and closing Gates, without getting out of the carriage or off a horse, which is a very great convenience, especially when the ground is muddy, or but one person in the vehicle. All that is necessary to do, as you approach the gate, is to pull a cord that hangs over the road in a convenient position for that purpose, which unlatches the gate and raises a lever connected with gearing, and opens the gate. After you pass through, a weight attached to the end of the lever closes and latches the gate securely, thus saving the inconvenience, delay and danger which would result from getting out of a carriage and leaving the horses. In a country where so many women ride in carriages and on horseback without an escort, it will be found of the very greatest utility.

Mr. Woolman at first employed an agent living at a distance from the seat of Government; as they failed to prepare his papers properly, he did not succeed. He then employed J. Dennis, Jr., of Washington City, who made the necessary corrections, and procured the Patent at once, and who could have prepared the application right the first time, if the case had been put in to his hands, and saved the delay and additional expense which was incurred by the course pursued.

Webster and Kossuth.—The following from Eliza Wright, we have no doubt exhibits truly Webster's difficult predicament.

The position of Mr. Webster is truly delicate. Where he will go, is as tough a question as ever. Will he who has just been attempting to hang the Christiana Kossuths, and failed, glorify the Hungarians? Or will he and Edw. make common cause, and undertake to refute the Magyar? If he favors the orator of Hungarian Liberty he becomes a sort of second filial. If he opposes, he is no more than a Jew hanging on a weeping willow. Perhaps he will content himself, like his Boston organs, with criticising the bad English, and filing away the speeches for future reference.

Congressional.

HOUSE DEC. 17.—Mr. BROWN introduced a bill granting 100 acres of land to such of the Hungarians transported to this country by order of the Government. Objection was made, and the resolution was laid over.

The committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the value of the coin of the United States, so as to make real and nominal value equal.

SENATE.—Mr. Brodhead presented a petition, unanimously signed, praying for the restoration of flogging in the Navy. After some condemnatory remarks from Mr. Stockton, the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Borland called up his bill, granting a pension to the widow of Maj. Gen. Worth. Mr. Underwood opposed the bill, and Messrs. Seward and Borland vindicated it. It was finally ordered to be engrossed—yeas 38, nays 5.

Mr. Foote's resolution in relation to the Compromise measures was then again taken up, when Mr. Mason spoke at some length on the subject.

SENATE DEC. 18th.—Mr. Underwood presented sundry petitions praying that Congress would pay the Texas land holders the full amount for the lands, amounting to \$12,600,000; and there being only \$5,000,000 in the Treasury for that purpose.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill granting land to the State of Mississippi for certain railroads in that State, which was taken up, and after some debate, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting the right of way to aid in the construction of a telegraph line from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

The resolution of Mr. Foote declaring the Compromise measures a definite settlement of Slavery, was again taken up.

19th.—Senate discussion on the Compromise measures continued.

A resolution adopted calling for correspondence in relation to flogging in the Navy.

The joint resolution making land warrants assignable was taken up and several amendments proposed. The whole subject was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Foote's resolution was then taken up. Mr. Foote resumed his remarks, which he had not concluded at the adjournment yesterday.

In the House, little or nothing has been done for several days past.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Telegraphic Revolution in France!!

Paris in a state of Siege!

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax this morning, having experienced a constant succession of gales. She left Liverpool on the 6th of December.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 21 inst., after a rough passage. The Baltic arrived on the 4th.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The affairs of France had reached the crisis so long dreaded. The coup d'etat had been made on the 1st inst. The President seized the reins of Government; dissolved the Assembly—declared Paris in a state of siege—arrested the leading opponents, and appealed to the people. The preparations for the movement had been effected with consummate skill and secrecy. Every thing was consummated before the assembly had the least idea of the President's intentions.

An entire new ministry had been formed.

At daylight on Tuesday morning the President's proclamation was found posted throughout the city, in which he ordered the dispersion of the Assembly, and the restoration of universal suffrage; also proposing a new system of government—the instant election by the people and army of a President to hold office ten years, supported by a Council of State, and by the two houses of Legislature. Pending the election the executive power to remain in the hands of the President. The election to take place during the present month.

The President promises to bow to the will of the people, and says that he has been forced into the present attitude. It was certain that Thiers, Changarnier, and others of the opponents had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 21 instant, and were almost in the very act of moving in the matter when they and their principal friends were arrested, and conveyed to Vincennes.

Whenever the members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially, they have been ordered to disperse, and arrested if they refused to do so. Two hundred members had been arrested, but many of them were subsequently ordered to be released. All the leaders of the opposition are in prison. Two hundred members of the Assembly are said to have given in their adhesion to the President.

Telegraphic despatches from the Departments state that the President's demonstrations had been hailed with enthusiasm. Subsequently these reports were contradicted.

Several barricades had been erected in different parts of Paris, but were speedily broken by the troops. At one of these, two members of the Assembly who occupied prominent places, were killed in the conflict.

On Tuesday a portion of the Assembly continued to meet, and decided on the deposition of the President, and his impeachment, for high treason. The meeting was dispersed by the troops, and their decree ridiculed on all sides.

The full vigor of martial law has prevailed against all persons concerned in barricading the streets, and a large number had been shot up to Thursday night. The success of the President seemed certain.

The London advices of Friday do not materially vary the prospect, but new events are constantly transpiring.

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE EUROPA.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 5.

The decree of the President appeared to-day, ordering the voting, which is to take place on the 20th inst., to be secret instead of public.

There are rumors of the continued fighting to-day, in various quarters of the suburbs, but they are not relied upon. The latest published accounts state that the insurgents have been put down, but not without a severe struggle.

The accounts from the Provinces are generally favorable to the President.

LONDON, Friday evening, Dec. 5.

The latest accounts received from Paris represent the troops as successful in all points.

Several hundred French refugees left London on Thursday for Paris.

The French Government had the entire control of the telegraphic lines, and had stopped the transmission of all messages.

Strasbourg and Rheims are said to have risen. The Daily News states that Gen. Neumayer is marching from the north with four regiments, and will oppose the President.

Navigation is entirely suspended between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and also at St. Louis.

The Ohio Legislature meets on Monday week—the 5th inst.

The Christiana Prisoners.

Messrs. Hanaway and Lewis, having been discharged by the United States, (the latter on bail), went to Lancaster on Friday, in company with U. S. Marshal Roberts and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, under arrest, to abide the action of the State authorities upon any further charges that might be brought against them. They were required to give bail, each in the sum of \$500, for their appearance at the next term of the Court. The small amount of bail would appear to indicate that no very serious offense is to be laid to their charge, and we much doubt if they will be tried for any thing. It is a shame, however, that either of them, and especially Hanaway, after the facts of the case had been developed by the recent trial, should be further molested. It is perfectly clear that they are both innocent of all participation in the killing of Gurnuch, and of every thing else that could justly subject them to suspicion or annoyance for a single moment. Why then were they not permitted, after lying in prison for three months upon a false and infamous charge, to go to their homes in peace? Mr. Lewis, it should be understood, is also under bail for his appearance before the U. S. Court to answer to the charge of a misdemeanor in violating the requisitions of the Fugitive Law.

Joseph Scarlett and the 27 colored prisoners are yet detained in the Moyamensing prison. The indictments against them for treason, it is understood, are abandoned; but Mr. Ashmun has avowed his determination to try a part or all of them for the lesser offense technically called a "misdemeanor"—in other words, for obstructing the execution of the Fugitive Law, or refusing to aid in its enforcement in obedience to the requisition of the second Kline. Their case will come up for consideration on Wednesday, but our paper will probably go to press at too early an hour to permit us to announce the action of the Attorney General and the Court.—Pa. Freeman.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending December 27th.

D. P. Boyce, West Andover,	75-333
J. H. Baldwin, New Lyme,	1,50-379
O. Carter, Richfield,	3,00-210
T. Brown, Jay C. House,	1,50-310
P. Cook, Charleston,	1,50-364
E. Vick, Fox Du Lac,	20-326
Gulielma Berry, New Concord,	2,00-355

Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

From the history of the last two years, it is evident that there has been no period in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, that has demanded more persevering activity than the present.

When Slavery, alarmed by the agitation that has been created in the public mind against it, has monopolized the Federal government, and enlisted the greater part of the priests and politicians in its defence; and while the great body of the northern people either advocate the enforcing of the iniquitous fugitive slave law, or regard it with profound indifference it is of the utmost importance that Abolitionists should be untiring in their exertions, and unceasing in their efforts to eradicate the monster curse of slavery from the world.

But in order to effect any object, it is necessary to use the requisite means, and the undersigned believe that Fairs are very effective as a subordinate instrumentality.

They not only assist greatly in procuring the needed pecuniary means to prosecute the cause, but they bring numbers of persons who are opposed and those who are indifferent within an Anti-Slavery influence during the time they are held; and the social intercourse connected with them, serves to keep alive the zeal and energy of those engaged in them.

We therefore earnestly invite all persons, without regard to any distinctions, to unite with us in holding a FAIR in SALEM commencing on the 31st of December and continuing through the following day. We hope there will be a variety of articles prepared suitable for New Years presents.

To the women we would say send us every variety of wearing apparel and all kinds of fancy articles. To the Farmers, let us have the products of your farms and dairies, and to the Mechanic and Artisan give us articles of your handiwork. In short, every thing that is useful or beautiful, that will subserve the wants or please the fancy will be most thankfully received. The funds arising therefrom shall be devoted to the dissemination of Anti-Slavery Truth, through the agency of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

EMILY ROBINSON,	ELIZABETH LEASE,
JULIA CLEVELY,	MARIA T. SHAW,
EMILY DEMING,	S. H. GALEBREATH,
SARAH BOWN,	SALLIE B. GOVE,
SARAH N. McLELLAN,	H. M. DICKINSON,
ANGELINA E. DUBOIS,	ANN E. DICKINSON,
MARGARET HISE,	REBECCA A. GREINER,
JANE M. TRESCOTT,	LUCRA BARNABY,
RACHEL TRESCOTT,	LYDIA IRISH,
MARY GILBERT,	ANNA WILSON,
ELIZABETH GRISSELL,	CAROLINE GRISSELL,
ESTHER ANN LUKENS,	ANNE GARRETTSON,
	ANNA G. SHREVE.

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.
Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O.
Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio.
Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.
Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.
H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co.
Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Geauga, Co., O.
J. Southam, Brunswick.
O. O. Brown, Bainbridge.
L. S. Spees, Granger.

The Fair.

To the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Fair, to be held in Salem, on the 31st of December, and First of January next.

The time for holding this Fair is now near at hand. The Managers, therefore, urge upon all its friends the importance of liberal contributions. Articles of merchandise, and the products of mechanical skill, both useful and ornamental, will be welcome, and can be made available.

It is proposed to provide a supper on the occasion. For this, contributions are needed of sugar, fruit, flour, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and whatever else of country produce can be conveniently bestowed. It is desirable that the articles should be on hand before the commencement of the Fair.

S. BOWN,
E. VICKERS,
ANNIE WILSON. } MANAGERS.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE

HEIGHTON FAMILY,

Respectfully inform the Public that they will have the honor of giving one of their POPULAR

VOCAL CONCERTS,

At each of the following places:
Salem, - - - - - December 31st.
Georgetown, - - - - - January 1st.
Mt. Union, - - - - - " 2d.
Marlboro', - - - - - " 3d.

The entertainment to consist of some of their most favorite Melodies; Also, some of the most Popular Songs, Trios, Quartettes, &c., &c.

Concert to commence at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents. Children half price.

No Postponement on account of the weather.

S. M. Lusk.

The Western Reserve Writing Master.

HAVING just closed a term of Writing School of about One Hundred & Twenty pupils, proffers his services for the last time, during a course of FOURTEEN LESSONS, commencing on January 5th, 1852.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Salem, December 27th, 1851.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

THOSE who desire to make presents to their friends on the approaching holidays, will do well to call at McMICHAEL'S Book Store, Five Doors East of the Town Hall, where they will find an assortment of SPLENDID GIFT BOOKS.

Also, a great variety of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for entertainment on long winter evenings and all other times. Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, and all kinds of Stationery, wholesale and retail; Accordeons, Fancy Articles and Toys, &c., &c.
Salem, Dec. 18, 1851.

Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions.

WHOLESALE and retail, at the lowest prices. Just received at the Yankee Notion Store, North side Main-st., Salem, a large supply of Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions.

CONSISTS IN PART OF

Ribbons	Hose, all kinds
Satin	Half hose
Silk serge	Gloves, all kinds
Silk, Linen & Cotton	Shoes—men's, women's & children's
Handkerchiefs	Gum over-shoes
Green & Blue Berage	Buttons, all kinds
Book & Mull Muslin	Spoons, table desert and
Jackonets	tea Silver plated, Ger-
Sewing & saddlers silk	man silver, britania.
Silk Twist	Butter knives, silver plated
Coat's best wool cotton	& German silver
Stearns	" " Spectacles—silver plated
Victoria	" " and German silver
Yankee	" " Pen and pocket knives,
Skein thread	best quality
Shoe	" " Scissors
Patent do.	" " Ivory dressing, hair and
Zephyr	" " pocket combs
Silk worsted linen & cotton	" " Pocket wallets
ton brand	" " Bill
Linen & cotton tape	" " Porte Mounaies
Table cloths	" " Shoe lacets
Brown hollandais	" " Cravat and pant buckles
Irish linen	" " Fancy soaps, all kinds
Silk, linen & cotton	" " Galloons
lace	" " Needles
Elizings	" " Pins
Children's hoods	" " Darning needles
" coats	" " Bag and purse clasps
Comforts	" " Steel beads
Carpet bags	" " Hooks and eyes
Hair & cloth brushes	" " Umbrellas
Dusting & scrub	" " Linen collars
Horse, cloth & hat	" " Children's gum toys.
Dolls	" " Together with a large assortment of Fancy Stationery and other articles.

Salem, Oct. 15th, 1851.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE subscriber is induced to offer, for the benefit of those not prepared to commence

THE BUGLE.

[We re-publish the following at the request of a number of friends.]—Eds.

From the Massillon News.

MASSILLON, March 24th, 1851.

COLORADO CITIZENS: Now is our time; never was there a law, and perhaps never will be again, so favorable for us as the Fugitive Law. It degrades the noble white man more than the colored, in making him a kidnapper—an epithet too reproachful for a slaveholder to bear. I say a kidnapper, because the Declaration of Independence says, "all men are free," but it demands a surrender of all moral feeling and moral principle, and a denial of known moral obligations of the noble northern white man, as well as the most debased. It says, in substance, surrender those principles and moral obligations of a moral nation, or dissolve the Union. We are happy to see manifested in the conduct of thousands a disposition to do the latter rather than the former. We do not wish the latter, for the love we have for those of our friends who would, for our sake choose the latter rather than the former. We would have slavery abolished. Now, brethren, this government is in perfect communion on the slave question. Now is the time for us to make earnest appeals to them for the relief of suffering humanity. This nation is sick of slavery. Thousands, who otherwise would abolish it at the expense of a dissolution of the Union. Thousands say they would abolish it if they could do it honorably. The slaveholding population and their apologists say they would abolish it if they could do it honorably. Now, brethren, let us give them a chance to do it honorably, which is a philosophical and common sense one. Let us say to them, set your sons and daughters, sisters and brothers, fathers and mothers, FREE! and pay us what they owe us for our sufferings and our forefathers, and we will leave America. Many say there is nothing coming to those who are free.—Upon that principle, the American Government may say to Gen. Taylor's son, who may demand pay for his father's services in war, when his father is dead, there is nothing coming—your never saw a musket or a cartridge box. I never was a slave, it is true, but according to the law of the land my father was. Now, taking for granted the truths of the Declaration of Independence, my father was born free; and if he never bartered away that freedom to which the Declaration has reference, I have an inherent right to my father's earnings, as Gen. Taylor's son has to his father's.

Slavery has existed on the American continent about three hundred years. Now let us take a philosophical and mathematical view of the matter. Suppose my father was worth but two dollars per month for the first fifty years, or great grandfather. Let two hundred commence at the end of twenty years of the first fifty; then run the line of interest for fifty years. That put \$3,300 at interest for two hundred and fifty years, and say nothing of what was earned afterwards up to this time, and I, as one of five hundred thousand, get five hundred and forty thousand dollars, and each and all that amount, and we can find a home out of America.—This is a good common sense proposition. No intelligent man can, with any degree of propriety, ask us to go and leave our children, fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers in slavery. To do it would be to ask a man who had been driven with his family into a house, then the door shut, and his family chained and cruelly beaten. In the process of time, the man is left loose to go out, but the family is kept in chains. What Anglo-Saxon would leave? Thousands of us have wives and children in bondage, and to leave them would be to violate a solemn oath, made in the presence of God, to stick by her in sickness and death, in prosperity and desolation. Perhaps those who ask us, throw the columns of papers, why we are not of that emigrating and aspiring spirit that characterizes the Anglo-Saxon, forget that oath in matrimony, and that it is as solemn, if made by two slaves in the presence of God, with the same design, as by the President of the United States. Now, my friends, there is a vast portion of country out of the United States, in this world, where facilities are as good for greatness as in America. England has more or less of the last half century held out her bly white arms to our embrace on the shores of Canada. The papers are crowded with her invitations to the West India Islands. St. Domingo would be better for us. Central America would not refuse us, but of all the balance of the earth, Africa is my choice; not in that position under the control of the colonizers, but under our own control. I could not have any objection to that portion of Africa was it not under the control of the white man.—Honor is or ought to be the first great prompting cause of human action. What honor could there be to us, or could we boast of, should the colonizers crown our heads with gold? What is it that gives pre-eminence of character to one of two men, who attain to much wealth, science and literature by his own honest physical and mental energy? It is, that it is given to the other. Hence I say there could be nothing of which our children or children's children could boast, but that their fathers had accepted of what was justly theirs in the character of a benevolent gift.

Dear Brethren, I do not design frightening you with any undue reflection by this course. I am aware that we all see the rapid approaching disaster growing out of the Colonization Society, Fugitive and different laws passed in local States as indirect propellers for that colony. Virginia, for instance, levied a tax of one dollar extra per head on free people, then made it ten dollars per head, some other States following suit. I am aware that we are all posted up on the movements of this nation, and are ready at a moment's warning, when we must flee to Canada to the loving embrace of Great Britain.

But, Brethren, I am hungering and thirsting after national honor. That can only be achieved and protected on the shores of Africa. Its climate will fight our battles and protect our rights from invaders that would come in obnoxious facilities for wealth and greatness the world can't produce a parallel, as you know. I do not wish the slaveholders to respond to my proposition by turning upon the wide world their slaves naked. I am willing to adopt Henry Clay's plan, proposed to Kentucky in 1849. Rather than noise I am not tenuous as to what part of Africa the slaves should go. They may go

to Liberia if they wish; but let us ask a place for ourselves, upon our own hove. Nothing but a national capacity can give us character; nothing short of it ever have or ever will to any people nor can it in the very physical and mental nature of men and things. Now, brethren, let us test the colonization touching the abolition of slavery. The friends of freedom are always right side up. Now, brethren, I do not design the sum previously given as a criterion to the amount that starts it. I am aware that it would disgrace the pages of a woman's history of wages; besides, I have omitted the entire earnings, with its interest the two hundred and fifty years, which, according to the laws of Heaven and the nature of men and things, are as justly ours as any gift Heaven bestows. It is left for your investigation and amendment. Now, there can be no objection to this proposition by any slaveholder or apologist for slavery, if they wish or intend to abolish slavery by our removal to Africa, whether they remove us at their expense, or we remove ourselves at their expense. Now, brethren, this nation has placed us in an awkward attitude. They propose to send us to Africa, and free the slave when it suits them, if over. Now, we will admit by our neutrality that we are mere matters of imitation and not of mind. If we don't answer, we have a right to object to their proposition; but it is common when a man objects to a proposition, to insert a better in his judgment. For example, a man offers me ten dollars and his horse for my horse; I ask him twenty dollars difference; he asking made the first proposition, he must do one of four things—give me the twenty dollars or split the difference, or back out and treat to my satisfaction, or bear the scorn of the crowd. Now, let the nation accede to our proposition, split the difference, or back out and pay the liquor; I mean the difference between the immediate abolition of, and never. Let them make it gradual, to run out over a fifty years, with stipulations of good treatment and no separation. What lover of God and humanity, his country and himself would not respond to this proposition.

A few words, in conclusion, to the white people of this nation. I hope to hear from you in reference to the reception of this call, as you are interested. What breast, swelled with that sympathy for suffering humanity that characterizes the noble philanthropist, would turn their backs upon this call?

Excuse my imperfection or want of ability on this occasion, as I was born in an age and under a dispensation that afforded me but twenty days schooling in my life.

Your beloved friend,

WILLIAM PINN.
P. S.—I will say more to you on this subject after this, if the Lord will. W. P.

Life in the Highlands of Scotland.

The Christian Intelligencer is publishing a series of very lively letters from Scotland, written by Rev. Dr. McClelland, late Professor at New Brunswick, who is now on a visit to the land of his fathers. The following extracts, illustrative of "Life in the Highlands," will be interesting on many accounts—particularly for the instruction they give of the slow advance of civilization in parts of Great Britain—an object to some British stories of the United States:

"The Highlands include all that portion of the country which lies north of Glasgow, to the extent of at least ninety miles; forming the shores of Argyll, Ross, Sutherland, and Inverness, and Perth. They are, in short, a broad belt or zone, dividing the country into two unequal parts; and this belt is occupied by a little nation of its own, which, though incorporated with the Scottish nation, retains singular peculiarities of language and manners. These are passing away; but the physical features will endure, at least until another grand catastrophe, when all Ocean shall set out in quest of new habitations, and the peak of Ben Nevis may become a spindled rock. The region is a vast assemblage of hills and mountains, originally one solid mass of granite, but which nature seems to have broken up and scattered about for her amusement, when she was very young, amongst as yet unborn habits of order, which our lady Mentors so earnestly and properly inculcate. Their elevation is from two thousand to four thousand five hundred feet, and they are separated from each other by gleens of unequal length and breadth and every variety of form. These gleens are lovely spots; being usually fertile, well watered, and completely sheltered from the cold winds, which, loaded with mist and vapor from the ocean, are continually sweeping over the more elevated parts. Down in these, and generally near a brae-burn, the Gael pitches his tent—though it is every thing but a tent, being constructed of rough stone taken from the hill-side, with thatched roof and a window admitting so little light, that we wonder how the family can perform any business at all, save sleeping. Formerly, the window was nothing more than a small oblong hole, and the chimney was another hole in the roof. But civilization has wrought some changes for the better, even here; and accordingly, we often find a casement having two or four panes of glass, and a clay chimney at one end, with a fire-place below, instead of the rude circle of stones directly in the middle of the room, which was formerly the whole of their heating apparatus. These improvements, however, are far from being universal. Many an old-fashioned shieling may be seen, where the hole in the wall is the only window; and the smoke, too lazy or too obstinate to make its way through the small aperture in the roof, settles down as a member of the family, embracing everything in its blackening coil, and continually accumulating until it can no longer endure itself, and cozes out from every part of the thatch, so that a spectator at a distance might take the house to be a clearing pit in full action. Perhaps it is this which has produced that disregard to cleanliness of which I shall say more hereafter. Dirt not seen is, philosophically speaking, no dirt at all; so, at one water, thinks the Highlandman; and not being of a suspicious turn, he has no misgivings that any are of a different opinion."

Nothing can exceed the milk which is furnished by the small black cow of the Highlands. To say that it excels your blue water, is to say that it has no milk in America that will bear comparison. There is a richness in it, a creamy, delicious body, an aroma so exquisite, and a whiteness so absolutely perfect, that had the ancients known it, with their fine taste and delicate appreciation of the dulce, they would not have betaken to fancy for the nectar of high Olympus. Lough as you please at this enthusiasm, but remember the old saying, "Let him laugh that wins;" and depend upon it, I who drink the milk am the winner. There is a little caution, however, that I would give you, if my commendation should induce a voyage. After imbibing, do not curiously spy into the sides and bottom of the vessel. Remember Mrs. Bluebeard, and be off with all reasonable expedition. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

As an illustration of the pleasing variety which may be enjoyed in a Highland town, let me describe briefly my present situation. I am in Oban, a celebrated watering-place, on a small bay opening into the sound of Mull. From my open window I see the classic land of Morven. It is a peninsula of mountains about seven miles distant, separated from Oban by an arm of the sea, and though no longer entitled to the name of "woody Morven," its wild and gloomy aspect well comports with the tradition, that here the melancholy Ossian "raised the song." I visited it in a boat the other day, and climbed up some of the eminences, to visit a pair of localities with which the name of Fingal is associated. Fortunately, one of those columns of mist which the poet speaks of, passed by us on the other side of the valley; while the top of the hill on which we stood was a great globe of fire, by the reflection of the setting sun. Other favorable circumstances concurred; and oh! how I wished, just then, that McPherson had not been the prince of liars! My wish found no response, except a very unfavorable one, from the Gaelic gentleman, who had condescended for half-a-crown to be my ferryman. In common with his countrymen, he believed in the perfect genuineness of the work, and was greatly annoyed by my skepticism, admitting which I gave to the expression of it. I really envied the man, so childlike in his faith, and so happy in it, not without throwing in a supplementary groan over the inconvenience of knowing too much, by which we are deprived of so many pleasing illusions.—Without changing my position at the window, I see the Island of Mull, one of the most celebrated of the Hebrides.

If my curiosity has been satisfied with objects in the immediate vicinity, I enter a steamer, and in two hours am walking among the ancient tombs and cloisters of Iona, "that luminary, (to use the words of Dr. Johnson) of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion." Impressed by the awful influence of the place, I return to the boat, and within an hour have the opportunity of bowing down before my Maker in the cathedral erected by his own mighty hand in the isle of Staffa, usually called "Fingal's Cave." I will not attempt a description, as it has received full justice from writers well known and generally read. Perhaps I felt a little disappointed, in consequence of the high expectations which their descriptions had raised. The size was not what I looked for, being much inferior to that of many cathedrals on the continent. But after every reasonable deduction, enough remains to elate the mind in admiration; and to hear, as I did, the tune of Old Hundred sung within it to the words—

All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with mirth, his praise proclaim;
Come ye before him and rejoice—

forms an epoch in a man's life. One thing struck me with great force—the immeasurable superiority of the human voice, when due resonance and other favorable circumstances are obtained, to the organ, though played with the finest taste by a first-rate artist. No man of a cultivated mind could say that the effect of such an accompaniment would be other than marvellous; the noblest sympathy that ever charmed the ear or raised the soul to heaven.

A Railroad Incident.
There's nothing like an obliging disposition. I thought to myself one day when traveling in a railway car from Boston to Worcester, seeing a gentleman put himself to considerable trouble to land another gentleman, who had fallen asleep, at his destination.

"Passengers for Needham!" cried the conductor—"the cars stop but one minute."
"Hallo!" exclaimed a young man in spectacles, at the same time seizing an old gentleman by the shoulders who was sleeping very soundly, "here's Captain Holmes fast asleep, and this is Needham where he lives. Come, get up, Captain Holmes here you are."
The gentleman got upon his feet and began to rub his eyes, but the young man forced him along to the door of the car and gently landed him on the road side. Whizz went the steam and we began to fly again. The obliging young man took his seat again, and said with a good deal of satisfaction, to somebody near him, "Well, if it hadn't been for me, Captain Holmes would have missed his home finely. But here he has left his bundle," and the young man picked up a paper parcel and threw it out of the window, and directly discovered another bundle in a handkerchief which he also threw out.—"Well," he said again, "if it hadn't been for me, Captain Holmes would have missed his bundle finely."

When we stopped at the next station a lady began to rummage under the seat where Captain Holmes had been sitting, and exclaimed in great alarm, "I can't find my bundle."
"Was it done up in a piece of brown paper?" I asked.
"Yes it was, to be sure," said the lady.
"Then," said I, "that young man yonder threw it out of the window at the last stopping place."

This led to a scene between the obliging young man and the old lady, which ended by the former taking the address of the latter, and promising to return the package in a few days, provided he should ever find it.
"Well," said the obliging young man, "catch me doing a good natured thing again. What can I do for that old woman if I can't find her bundle?"
Whizz went the steam, ding, ding, ding, and the cars flew, as they say, like lightning, until we stopped again, at the next station. I forgot the name of it now, but it would be of no consequence if I could remember it. An old gentleman started up and began to poke under the seat where Captain Holmes

had sat. "What are you looking for?" I inquired.
"Looking for?" said the old gentleman why, I am looking for a bundle of clothes."
"Was it tied up in a yellow pocket handkerchief?" I asked.
"Yes, and nothing else," said the old man.
"Good heavens!" exclaimed the obliging young man, "I threw it out of the car at Needham. I thought it belonged to Captain Holmes."

"Captain Holmes!" exclaimed the old fellow with a look of despair, "who is Captain Holmes?" That bundle contained all my clean clothes, that I was to wear at my son's wedding to-morrow morning. Good Lord! good Lord! what can I do?"
Nothing could be done—but to give his address to the obliging young man as before, and console himself with a promise that the bundle should be returned to him, provided it was ever found. The obliging young man was now in despair, and made another solemn vow that he would never attempt to oblige a man again. The next station was his landing place, and as he went towards the door of the car, he saw a silver-headed cane, which he took hold of and read the inscription on it—"Moses Holmes, East Needham."

"Well," again exclaimed the obliging young man, "if here isn't Captain Holmes' cane!"
"Yes," said a gentleman, who got in at the last station, "and the old fellow is lame too. He will miss his stick!"
"Do you know him?" inquired the obliging young man.
"Know him! I should think so," replied the gentleman; "he is my uncle."
"And does he live at East Needham?" asked the obliging young man.
"Of course he does; he never lived anywhere else."

"Well, if that don't beat everything," said the obliging young man, "and I put him out at Needham, just five miles the other side of his home!"

Truth and Honor.

If wealth thou art wooing, or title or fame,
There is that in the doing brings honor or shame;

There is more in the running than winning the race,
This marks thee as worthy, that brands thee as base.

O then, be a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

If a king, be thy kingship right royally shown,
And trust to thy subjects to shelter thy throne!

Rely not on weapons or armies of might,
But on that which endureth, laws loving and right.

Though a king, be a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

If a prince, or a noble depend not on blood,
The heart truly noble, is that which is good!

If the stain of dishonor crimson thy brow,
Thou art slave to the peasant that sweats at the plow.

Be noble as men and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

If a lover, be constant, confiding and kind,
For doubting is death to the sensitive mind;

Love's exquisite passion a breath may destroy,
Who soweth in faith reaps harvests of joy.

In loving be men, and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

If parent be firm, yet forgiving and true,
If a child, honor him to whom honor is due;

Rich or poor, or whate'er thou may'st be,
Remember the truthful alone are the free.

Be ever a man and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

Then though sickness may come and misfortune may fall,
The truth in my bosom suriveth them all;

Truth—honor—love friendship, no temptation can pale,
They are flowers breathing balm in adversity's gale.

O, the manlike is godlike, and so shall betide,
While truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

FREE POSTAGE. A carefully prepared report from William A. Bradley, postmaster of Washington City, estimate that the free letters and other free matter sent from and received at that office the two years ending on the first day of July last, if chargeable with postage at the rates then in force, would have yielded the amount of \$1,240,821, and if charged with postage at the present rates the amount would have been \$1,795,920.

A Call—A State Convention of the Colored Citizens of Ohio.
Will be held in Cincinnati on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, days of January, 1852.

The object of the Convention is to recommend and adopt such measures as are best calculated to promote the interests of the Colored people of the State. See to it Colored men; you who are taxed, yet denied a representation, and made aliens in the land of your birth, that you are largely represented in said Convention. The time has come when you must act or perish, and when silence in you is a crime. We append the following resolution that was passed at the State Convention, which sat at Columbus last winter, and we trust that delegates will faithfully comply with it.

Resolved, That the delegates composing the convention be requested to write a report in as short a form as is expedient, giving the population, wealth, and condition of the colored people in their respective counties.

Chairman of the Central Committee.
N. B.—Regularly appointed delegates will report themselves to the reception committee at the "Hotel Danes" on Macalister street. Ample arrangements will be made by the citizens to provide for all such during the sitting of the Convention

PROSPECTUS FOR 1852.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The leading literary weekly of the Union.

THE proprietors of the Post think it unnecessary to dwell upon the distinguishing features of their well-known weekly, whose brilliant success during an existence of Thirty Years is a sure guarantee for the future. We have the pleasure of announcing our continued connection with that distinguished authoress,

MRS. E. D. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Shannondale," etc. During the coming year, we have already made arrangements for the following novels:—

Eoline; or, Magnolia Vale: By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Author of "Linda," "Reina," etc.

Viola; or, Adventures in the far Southwest: A Companion to "Prairie Flower," By Emerson Bennett, author of "Prairie Flower," "The Bandits of the Osage," etc.

Trial and Triumph; by T. S. Arthur, author of "The Iron Hand," "Temperance Tales," etc. And last, but not least,

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON;

A tale of Expiation and Redemption. By Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," etc. etc.

A MORAL PAPER.
In conclusion, we may say—that we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired of being a strictly moral paper; one that a parent may allow to go freely before his innocent sons and daughters. A careful guard shall also be kept, as heretofore, over our Advertising Columns, that nothing of an improper character may obtain admittance.

The Post also will contain every week Selected Articles of the choicest description, one or more Engravings, Humorous Articles, the Most Interesting News, Local News, Bank Note List, State of the Market, the Stock Market, etc. etc.

TERMS.
The terms of the Post are Two Dollars if paid in advance. Three Dollars if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars in advance one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and in the country, to one post-office.

Four Copies, \$5.00—Eight copies, (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,) \$10.00—Thirteen copies, (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,) \$15.00—Twenty copies, (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,) \$20.00 per annum.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, always post-paid.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

P. S. A copy of the Post will be sent gratis, as a specimen, to any one requesting it.

NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
58 LIBERTY STREET,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREET,
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WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment. Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves, and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Revere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Capes, Laces, Tulle, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mitts.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian STRAW GOODS.

July, 1851.

WM. J. BRIGHT,
Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O. Prompt attention will be given to collections in Trumbull and adjoining counties.

Nov. 23, '50.

JOHN C. WHINERY,
SURGEON DENTIST—Office over the Book Store—All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegant and durable. Charges reasonable.

Salem, Sept. 8th, 1849.

Anti-Slavery Songs!
We have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.

Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESCOTT, & Co.

NEW BOOKS,
AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.
Five Doors East of the Town Hall.

The subscriber has just received, and has constantly on hand, a large assortment of Medical, Classical, Scientific, Miscellaneous and School Books. Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Anatomical and Physiological Charts, Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, Bankers Cases, Stationery and PAPER HANGINGS.

J. McMillan,
Successor to Barnaby & Wier.

Dental Surgery.
J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession that may be intrusted to him.

New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

Elizabeth M. Chandler's
Prose and Poetical Works. Sold wholesale & Retail, by I. TRESCOTT & CO.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this Institution will commence October 27th, 1851, and continue 12 weeks. Tuition per quarter, 11 weeks, from \$3.00 to \$5.00; with moderate extra charges for the French, German and Italian Languages, Painting and Drawing.

A full course of lessons in Penmanship will be given during the term by Mr. J. W. Lusk. Also, a series of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology by Dr. E. H. Mack, of which pupils may have the advantage on very moderate terms.

Board can be had in private families at \$1.25 per week.

For further information address,
WM. McCLAIN, Principal,
Salem, Col. Co., O., Oct. 11, 1851.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines, and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFERENCES.
J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis. James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio. Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. Stow & Taff, Braceville, Trumbull County, O. Moor & Johnson, McConsville, Morgan Co., O. Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O. Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O. J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O. Jordan & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O. John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.

THE S. S. SHARP & BROTHERS,
Salem, May 30, 1851.

The Young Abolitionists!
OR Conversations on Slavery—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts. Muslin 25 cts. per copy.

I. TRESCOTT, Co.
Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store 34 West 4th St., Cincinnati.
August 10, 1850.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS
Pelton's Large Outline Maps.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do, Navar's System of Teaching Geography, or Baker's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.
Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascus, Col. Co., O., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

ENOCH WOOLMAN.
Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APARATUS, for Common Schools.

DAVID WOODRUFF,
Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c. A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best material and in the neatest style. All work warranted.

Shop on Main street, S. C. 2, O.

JAMES BARNABY,
PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted.

North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

I. TRESCOTT & CO.,—Salem, Ohio.
WHOLESALE Dealers in School, Miscellaneous and Moral Reform Books; Paper, Ink, and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dyestuffs; Dr. Townsend's Celebrated Sarsaparilla; Falmestock's, McLane's and Sellers' Vermifuge and Pills; and all the Popular Medicines of the Day.—ALSO,

BOOTS & SHOES and Shoe Findings; Dry Goods and Groceries, &c. &c. Aug. 9, '50.

Marlboro Union School.
The Board of Education for this Institution are happy to announce to the public that they have secured the service of

ALFRED HOLBROOK, as Principal;
whose acquirements and almost unexampled devotion to the cause of Education have given him a celebrity which renders it useless to say more than announce his name in this connection.